

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and

Searless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, ed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Don't Divide!

There is a general disposition in the Demo cratic press to refer with congratulation and hope to the fact that the next Democratio National Convention is to be held in the city which was the meeting place of the Convention of 1876.

We trust the auspicious omen may prove true. It is proper to remind some eager enthusiasts, however, that if the work of the Convention of 1888 is to be as successful as that of 1876 it must be supported by a united party, and emphasized and embodied by the choice of a sagacious and an experienced candidate. It must not set out to carry Utopia, but New York.

But not the wisdom of the wisest Convention, nor the declaration of the safest and strongest platform, nor the nomination of the most popular candidate can avail the Democracy if the free traders in Congress are allowed to monkey with the principle of protection while they leave untouched the war taxes of the internal revenue.

"United, we stand; divided, we fall." Don't divide!

The Coming Answer to the President's Message.

On the sixth day of December last Mr. Chavarand sent to Congress his celebrated message pointing out the evils of the existing and increasing surplus in the Treasury, and calling for a reduction of taxation.

Within the next few days the House Committee on Ways and Means will report a measure of tax reduction designed to meet the altuation which Mr. CLEVELAND so clearly described in the first part of his message. The tariff programme to be submitted to Congress has been prepared under the leadership of Mr. MILLS of Texas, by a committee appointed by Spenker Carlisle. and including, as is generally understood, a majority of Democrats favorably disposed to the tariff ideas which Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. MILLS conspicuously represent. The details of the forthcoming MILLS Bill have been carefully guarded, but they will soon be known.

How far will this measure follow the lines indicated in President CLEVELAND'S recommendations to Congress? That is a question of great interest, for the message has been halled by a considerable part of the Democratic party as the bold declaration of a positive policy, a new departure of aggressive statesmanship, and as the formal assumption by Mr. CLEVELAND of the political leadership of that wing of the Democracy protection to American industrice.

It is only in that view of the reafter that

Mr. CLEVELAND'S message becomes an important public document. The evils of overtaxation and the perils inherent in an enormous accumulation of money in the Treasury are admitted on every hand; the President was not the first to discover the danger, or to state it forcibly. The duty of Congres to act so as to remedy the evils of the present financial situation was universally recegnised before the message was written. The warning against any attempt to get rid of the surplus by extravagant and unnecessary appropriations is not a novel suggestion. sound and timely as it is. All of these things had been thought and said over and over again. The significance of the massage was in the specific recommendations as to the sthods by which Congress should reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government.

What were Mr. CLEVELAND'S recommendations to Congress?

First, and most important, that the reduction should be made entirely in the customs duties, leaving the internal revenue taxes intouched. On this point the President's language is too clear to admit for a moment of any misunderstanding:

"Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this species surplus in taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied more laportations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirit-ness and mais liquers. It must be conceded that none of those things subjected to internal revenue taxation are. speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just at of this taxation by the consumers of those ar tiche, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the

"But our present tariff laws, the victions, inequitable, and Hogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to b as ence revised and amended."

In this passage Mr. CLEVELAND possibly manifests some confusion of mind, for he seems to ignore the proper distinction between imported luxuries, such, for examnia as French wines and Havana cigars, and bururies which are at the same time the product of American industry, such as come from the Virginia tobacco farms and factories, or the cornfields and stills of North Carolina. But it is quite apparent that he believes in revising and reducing the tariff schoolvely, letting the internal revenue systern remain fust as it is.

This was the main feature of the message Out down the customs duties; let the internal

revenue taxes stand intact. The second specific recommendation of the message was the abolition of the duty on imported wool. Mr. CLEVELAND entered into a demonstration intended to show that the supposed benefit of the wool tariff to our farmers engaged in raising sheep was illusory; and he went on to argue the point as follows:

"Above all, when it must be conceded that the in-crease of the cost of living caused by such a tariff be-senses a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a which with relentions grasp, is fastened upon the bing of every man, woman, and child in the land,

reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our sarist

The third and last definite recommenda tion contained in the message relates to such articles in the tariff schedule as do not compete with our own manufactures, and to raw materials imported for use in our manu-

factures: "Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way com-pete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of inxuries presents of features of hardship, but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly

"The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free imports tion, is of course an important factor in any effort to re duce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufac-turers for the present price of raw material, could be ac-cordingly modified, Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue."

A careful review of the material parts of Mr. CLEVELAND'S message, which we have here reproduced, will enable everybody to see how far the President's recommendations have been influential and potent as guides to Mr. MILLS's committee in shaping the measure soon to be reported. Briefly summed up, they are:

Do not reduce the internal revenue taxes Abolish the duty on wool;

Put on the free list such imported articles, other than luxuries, as do not compete with our domestie manufactures; and reduce or abolish the duties on raw materials.

Aside from the statement of the problem. practically the whole of Mr. CLEVELAND'S message is contained in the three passages which we have quoted; for the remainder of the message, in spite of his express dis claimer of any such intention, is addressed to questions of theory and not to the condition which confronts us.

The Prospects of Home Rule.

According to Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL the present Parliament will last until 1893, and at first sight the assertion seems warranted by the fact that the Unionists still retain a majority of nearly one hundred in the House of Commons, and have just won a seat in Yorkshire, which has been regarded as a Gladstonian stronghold. We are told. on the other hand, that Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL exhibit the utmost confidence in their ability to turn out the Government at an early date. It is the Local Government bill, soon to be introduced, which is expected to give them the opportunity of shattering the coalition. In that project there are two points of weakness-namely, the provision for placing re tall liquor dealers under the control of the new County Boards, and the exclusion of Ireland from the benefit of the reforms

proposed. The objections of the publicans to the suggested legislation are reasonable enough from their point of view, because in every county or division of a county, where there happens to be a slight majority in favor of prohibition, their business will be suppressed It is true that the bill professes to offer some compensation for such losses, but even the retailers consider the arrangements for indemnification inadequate, and the large brewere and distillers view with undisquised hostlity a bill which contemplates the application of local option and the consequent curtailment of the market for their products. The result is that for the first time in many years the liquor interest seems likely to be arrayed against the Tories, which would mean not only the success of the Gladstonian candidates in many metropolitan boroughs at by-elections, but a mutinous spirit on the part of many members of the House, who, although hitherto supporters of Lord Salis-BURY, owe their seats to the liquor dealers and will obey the men who elected them.

The organized movement which is now witnessed among the publicans portends revolt within the ranks of the Tory party. The second danger which menaces the coalition comes from another quarter. It is understood that Mr. GLADSTONE, when the Local Government bill is read, will submit a very temperately worded amendment to the effect that it is inexpedient to bar out Ireland from any share in the advantages of such a measure. To vote for this amendment will not commit a Liberal dissident to the Gladstonian type of home rule, whose cardinal feature is a Dublin Parliament. To vote against it, on the other hand, will be to break the pledges publicly made during the general election of 1886, and reiterated since both in and outside of Parliament. Declarations that some form of local government Ireland ought to receive have come as frequently from the HARTINGTON Whige as from Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S small band of seceding Radicals. The Liberal dissidents will, there fore, find it extremely difficult to evade the test of sincerity to which Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to subject them.

But suppose the Ministry are beaten on the proposed amendment to the Local Government bill. Does it follow that Mr. GLAD-STONE would come in, or would not the Cab inet be reconstructed with a strong preponderance of Liberal dissidents? probable enough that Lord Harringron would first be called upon to assume the responsibility of office, but nobody believes that upward of 300 Tories would long bear with meekness the rule of 70 Whire

An Agnostic and an Evangelical Agree On Sunday we published a letter from an agnostic broker, proposing the organization of a Religious Trust for the purpose of bringing the different Protestant churches into accordance with what he regards as 'the spirit of the age."

The spirit of the age, in the Stock Exchange view, is expressed in the formation of the various trusts, about which there is now so much discussion, and under which the producers of various articles, as, for instance, petroleum, cottonseed oil, or sugar, are brought into a combination to prevent competition and to regulate the quantity and price of the prod-Therefore the agnostic broker would have the now competing churches "pool their issues," so that religion might be furnished in a quantity determined by the directors of the trust, and of the quality in the greatest demand.

In other words, he would have the trust fix the number of churches on a basis of population, and leave to the people of each church district the decision of the question by a majority vote whether it should be a Baptist, an Episcopal, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, or some other kind of church. It carrying out this plan, the directors of the trust would, of course, shut up churches when they were too numerous for the population, under the basis established, and in ferentially would regulate the supply of preachers, if not their compensation, the salary paid to a minister being according to the size of his congregation, or so much per

head of his converts.
Under such a trust, the agnostic broker contends, the sectarian spirit would be made to yield to "the spirit of the age." the church supply would be limited to the actual demand, and the cost of religion

vould be greatly reduced If the plan would work, undoubtedly such would be its results, but, strange as it may seem to a Wall street agnostic, the run of people have religious convictions, which not even considerations of cost and expediency will induce them to abandon. He is only thinking of the price at which his Religious Trust shares would be quoted on the Stock Exchange, while they estimate the value of their churches only by a standard which

they believe to be heavenly. But if the agnostic broker makes an utterly absurd, and thoroughly asinine proposition, it yet bears a good deal of likeness to a plan devised by the Evangelical Alliance in Brooklyn last Sunday. As described by the Rev. Dr. STRONG, the Secretary, this scheme is to divide a community into districts, and to send out a supervisor and twelve visitors to every hundred church members to drum up attendance upon the evangelical churches so called, without regard to sect, somewhat as children are driven into the schools by the Board of Education's truancy agents.

The agnostic broker defended his device of a Religious Trust on the ground that it is "in accordance with the spirit of the age," and Dr. STRONG expressed the same idea when he declared that "cooperation is the great genius of modern life," and that competition between the sects should give way o combination. The objection we made to the one plan, therefore, applies to the other. If the different sects are founded on convic tion, if there is any justification for their separate existence, each must perforce work for the propagation of its individual doctrines. It is presumable, too, that the competition between them increases the energy of each in the holding of its own and in the pursuit of converts.

Petticoat Government.

The representatives of that small minority of the women who want to vote, made their annual appeal to the legislators at Albany the other day for the extension of the franchise to women. They spoke in the Senate chamber of the Capitol to a large audience, and their costumes are described as having been rich and becoming.

As to their arguments, they were the same as usual; that one-half of the people were unjustly deprived of the ballot in the exclusion of women from the franchise; that morally it is the better half, and its vote would accordingly tend to the purification of politics and political methods and the neral elevation of society: that drunkards and bad men are not as desirable voters as good and sober women would be, and, finally, that, under the principle of no taxation without representation, women are entitled to take part in the regulation of the affairs of the State.

From the report of the proceedings which we published the next day, we infer that they were looked at by the audience in a jocos spirit, Senator Coggeshall, it was said, having presided at the meeting "for the fun of the thing." Such flippancy in the treatment of what is really a very serious, a moment ous question, may not have been as becoming to the dignity of legislators as their costumes were to the beauty of the fair orators; but it cannot be denied that there is something about these same women's persistent appearance at Albany as the representatives of their sex, when i just as persistently repudiates them and disavows sympathy with the demand they make on its behalf. If Mrs. Lowall, Mrs. AGNEW, Miss Dodge, and women like them should go to the Capitol to argue in behalf of woman suffrage, they would be listened to in a very different spirit. If also the time should ever come here, as it has come in England, when there would seem to be party advantage in getting the votes of women, the subject would be treated seriously enough.

In England the present demand for ex tending the suffrage to women comes not from the Radicals, but from the Tories themselves. Conservative conventions at Oxford and elsewhere have declared in favor of a measure so revolutionary on the ground of mere party policy. They believe, as Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH expresses it in an article in the last number of the National Review, the Tory magazine, that "women being Conservative by nature, and often under clerical influence, would vote on the Conservative side." But he bids them halt, to think over what they propose to do, for in such a social and political revolution as they meditate he foresees disaster for the party and danger for the State. Of the women who would take an active part in politics, nine out of ten, he not unreasonably assumes, would be Radical, while the "contented and Conser-

vative women would be apt to stay at home. But, whatever the immediate effect on par ties, the exercise of the suffrage by women would ultimately involve a complete political revolution, for, as he says, it "would place the State at once in female hands, and make its policy at home and abroad femining. The women outnumber the men in England, as in all the older and more densely populated countries, and their majority for political purposes is increased because so many men are engaged in occupations which prevent

their voting, as seamen and the like. If, therefore, women are capable of voting on their own motion, and may be relied upon to do it, according to the arguments of the Albany speakers, giving them the franchise would mean the turning over of the gov ernment of the State to feminine judgment Then we should indeed be under petticoat government.

The Coming Yachts of England and

America. Among the minor discussions of the day none is more interesting than that now going on in British yachting circles upon the question of centreboards. Surely and not so very slowly the advocates of centreboards are making progress. Their opponents have been generally driven back to a single argument for vested rights. As a last appeal they say that many boats have been built on the old rules of measurement, and it would be unfair to permit centreboards to compete, for the idea seems to be accepted that these old boats would be driven out of their

Even this plea, however, must soon give

way before such plain-speaking as this instance, by a writer in the London Field: "Last year we made a supreme effort to win the cup from the Americans; they did the same to keep it. Our vessel surpassed anything we had previously turned out, but the result was a most decided threshing for us. Well, what is to be done next? Are we to sit down, fold Well, what is to be done sext? Are we to sit down, foll our hands, and nurse our sore backs, or are we to try and try again? If the latter plan is to be followed, I be lieve most authorities admit that a centreboard or is the craft to do the business. Well then, what chance will she have unless the Y. R. A removes the clause which prohibits centrebeard recing? Our new creat would have her builders and go ever to America to compets as a raw experiment, as abo would have no opportunity of trying her paces here she would have no opportunity or trying her passe nere against one of her own type. The Volunteer was chosen from two other rachts of the same type after a series of careful trials. Although, me doubt, we shall have that oup here some day, ret I believe it will not be until we have built at least half a dosen centreboard racing rachts."

Like an echo to this bit of sound sense was the report in yesterday's Sun that the former organizers of the Thistle syndicate, the Mesers. CLARKE, were building two large steel sloops with centreboards after

designs by Mr. WATSON. But if this be cor rect these boats will have in the Thistle a trial boat as good as can be had, for she twice had the advantage of being timed in

competition with the Volunteer. In the interest of true sport we cannot consistently wish that they will never "have that cup over there some day." And yet before it goes there we trust that the form of our yachts will have undergone another transformation, such as the Britisher does not dream of. May it be that by the time he has perfected his centreboard model our centreboarders will have deepened and solidified into keels, faster than anything yet evolved, the pioneer forms of the ultimate and perfect boat

Mayor Hewirr's impassioned encomium and prophecy of the greatness and prosper ity of the South, delivered at the Southern Society dinner, is exciting general interes there. The Southern newspapers praise it, and evidently the South admires Mr. Hrw. ITT as much as he admires the South, and that is saying a good deal.

Mayor Hewitt is as solid in the solid South as he is in this city; and when the list of Democratic candidates for the Presidency who would be certain under ordinary circumstances to carry New York, New Jer sey, and Connecticut, is made up, his name cannot properly be omitted.

Three cheers for ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, hopes that the Democratic National Convention, which is to meet in St. Louis, will adopt such a platform respecting revenue reform as was adopted by the Democratic Nation al Convention which met there in 1876, upon which Mr. TILDEN was nominated and elected.

There is a great difference between 1876 and 1834, and we trust that the Chicago Herald-one of the brightest papers in the country-will not forget it. In 1876 it made very little difference what was the platform, because Mr. Tildes was a platform all by himself, and nobody paid much attention to what had been resolved by 1888 there is no hope of any such supreme besides, a keynote has been pliched on the free trade side which cannot, without danger, be indulged in at the Convention.

One marked feature of the railroad engineers' strike on the Chicago and Burlington road is the peculiarly orderly action of the strikers. Up to the very moment of the suspension of work yesterday morning the business of the company was vigilantly prosecuted by the men who were waiting for the order to stop it, and at that moment the engines were carefully turned into the round house by the engineers who had charge of them. Not a threat has been heard from the ranks of the with any of the engineers who took their places This is a feature of the strike that is very creditable to the Brotherhood.

Mayor CHAPIN came over to New York the other night and made a speech at the dinner to Judge Power which has not attracted the publie attention it merited. Mr. CRAPIN is one of the level-headed and rising public men of the day, and if he had been Mayor of New York instead of Brooklyn his fame would have spread far and wide. He is an excellent public speaker, too-elear, positive, humorous, and logical, There are many young men among the Democrats of the Empire State who have a future be fore them, and Mr. CHAPIN is one of them.

If the Republicans put up Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW for President, their stump speakers will have plenty of destrable storie about the valiant struggles of his early career before he won success. Once upon a the Nineteenth Century Club. He pictured hi boyhood days as a child of poverty when he lived up the Hudson; his years of hard work from dawn to nightfall; his plain fare and trying experiences; his getting ahead, year after year, as he approached the period of manhood his finding larger fields of labor with th progress of time; and so along (as he said) in ordinary way of American country boys who mean to do something in life. He gave an alluring lot of pictures which the stump speak ers could bring out with great effect during dential prospects would be blighted in a lifts by calling him a millionaire, might find the farmer's boy, not the railroad President. was the Republican candidate.

Mr. Dana's hostility is not usually appease hort of the grave, and in the case of Gen. Grant de fair to last until the third and fourth generation, r. Dara last that long.—Kanasa Cuy Journal

Oh, no; we pursue no hostility against anything but stupidity and meanness; and when s great man's son haggles and sneaks over the legitimate bills for his father's funeral, we sometimes pay the bills out of regard for public decency, and leave the meanness and stupidity to expiate itself.

Not since the times of MoodY and SANKEY has there been any religious revival in New York equal to the one now in progress in the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where services are held daily under the ministration of Revivalist Harrison and Undertaker Men-RITT. Some of the manifestations that occur at the revival are of a kind not often to be see in this city.

The Waiters' Union of Brooklyn put their boycott upon a certain saloon which refused to employ their members. Then the Brooklyn Central Labor Union sustained the boycott Then a branch of the union waiters belonging to the Knights of Labor took ground against the boycott and declared it off. Then the district rulers of the Knights of Labor sustained the act of the anti-boycotters. Then the leaders of the disputants held a conference without result. In the mean time the proprietor of the saloon is in a quandary. His waiters ar Knights of Labor and his conduct is approved by the regular managers of the Knights, Yet is place is boycotted by the Central Labor Union, which is largely composed of Knights. It is a squabble that beats the record.

Gov. Hill appears to have considerable cause or apprehension about his political future. His Fresi or apprehension about his political future. But what for apprehension about his political future. His Predential boom has been abandoned as hopeless, but we awarying him now he the soundness of his renomition boom.—Evening Past. It is too bad about "LARRY." The alethom-

On Sunday night Dr. McGLYNN denounced an adversary of his for saying he was always harping upon his "fad" of the "fatherhood of GoD and the brotherhood of man." The phrase in question was not concocted by Dr. McGLYNN or the Anti-Poverty Society. Nearly a half cen tury ago it was a favorite and oft-repeated e of the radical preacher of Boston, the Inte THEODORE PARKER.

Split in the Anti-Poverty Society; split in the Knights of Labor; split in the United Labor party; split between the Progressive Labor party and the Socialists; split between Groson and McGLYNN-split and splutter! All of it to show the Brotherhood of Man!

Other Prodictes than Hofmann.

From the Leiptic Signale. The list of juvenile "prodigies" of the past year comprises little Hofmann, aged 9, Celeste Plompare of Hassell, aged 8, and Poulle, Williams planists: besides Buchmann of Lille and Frederick Kreisier of Faris-both violinists and both aged 18; and Antia Massoli of Milan, a "planist-guitarist," aged o. The first "predigy" of the year 1666 is Leopold Gedowsky, aged 10, who is said to be an excellent plantst and

> Who are They, Young Men! From the Court Journal.

Three Graces of New York are much sought after just now. They are the most eligible girls in the marriage market, having each fortunes of from half a million sterling to two millions, and are all also three complished, pretty, and amiable girle.

THE CHOCTAW RAILROAD ROUTE. Steam Transit Henceforth to be Welcomes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The prompt action taken upon the bill to authorize the Choctan Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territor; s a striking illustration of the recent change in public policy upon the relation of railroads to Indian reservations.

The corporation was formed under the laws of Minnesota. Its proposed route extends from Rocky Cliff, a bluff on the Red River, the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, to its eastern boundary, near Polk county or Sevier county in Arkansas. The road will also build a branch to the coal veins it has leased at Tobucksey from the Choctaw nation. Its right of way is 100 feet wide through the Indian Territory, with 200 feet at stations and at heavy outs and fills. The usual regulations are made in the bill for amply compensating the Choc-taws and Chickasaws for all land taken.

The Senate took up this bill and passed it at once. The House granted unanimous consent to take it up on coming from the Senate, and after a brief discussion passed it practically without opposition. It has since been signed by the President, and is a law. The contrast between this prompt legislation and the laborious process formerly needed for measures of plained by these words of Mr. Allen of Misslesippi, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, prefacing the vote:

This bill is one that has been perfected by the concurrent action of the interior lieuartment and the isouse and Senate committees, and the effort has been to guard as well as possible the rights of the Indians. The pointy of the committee has been to encourage the building of railwads through that Terrifory, because we think it will tend to the civilization of the Indians, and we believe that that Terrifory shound not be allowed to stand as an obstruction to the general progress.

This announcement that projects of railroad building in the Indian Territory are now welcomed and assisted, which not long ago were eyed suspiciously and generally opposed, is most suggestive. That the new polley is for the interest both of the Indians and of the the interest both of the Indians and of the country as a whole, cannot be doubted. Last summer the members of a Senate committee, investigating the Indian traderships, were struck by the fact that while they saw cultivated lands and evidences of prosperity in Kansas up to the very boundary of the Indian Territory, they found "an ocean-like expanse of unproductive prairie" on crossing it. Arriving at the Osage agency, they found most of the Indians there "an savage as their ancestors of a century ago." The Morning Star, the newspaper of the Carlisie Indian schools, took up this criticism and replied that the key to the want of progress was easily found: "Commerce except that of a trader or two whose acts the committee were inquiring into, is prohibited; industry, mills, manufactures of every sort, dare not enter; railronds cannot go." The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent annual report, made a like point:

The construction and operation of relironds through the indian Territory proper and through indian reser-vations, while serving the necessary purposes of com-merce, with bring the indians into closer communica-tion with the intelligence and seneral trade and more-course of the country, and enhance the value of the Indian lands.

In the last Congress the Committee on In-dian Affairs unanimously reported a general bill designed to give all ratironds, under suit-able guarantees, the right of way through the Indian Territory, accompanying this measure with an explanatory report; with an explanatory report.

The vast growth in the development of a section of country immediately surreunding this Territory has been so remarkable during the last ten years as to make the used of additional means of communication and transparent in all. The regions of the transparent is all. The regions of the surreunding the states are now separated from each other, in configuration of the ludian Territory, and the needs of memore and the development of civilization are looking to the same facility of transportation there as in other sections. facility of transportation there as in other sections.

It is obvious that within a few years a change of view has occurred on this subject, and that the extension of railroads through Indian lands is now regarded as a benefit to all concorned, instead of a source of peril.

[A Private Letter to the Editor of The Sun.]

Hor Spaines, Ark., Feb. 22, 1888.

Mr Dran Sin: Your great kindness to me during the election which resulted in giving me a seat in Congress, has placed me under such deep and lasting obligations, that I feel as if I would be avoiding a sacred duty by longer neglecting to explain, in a brief way, the reason of my absence from the House of Representatives; such an explanation is due you, as one to whose great influ-ence I was so much indebted for my election. It is now nearly three months since I was compelled

to abandon my seat and seek relief from my suffering at this place, to which I came almost as a last resor and without really knowing my condition until I went through a thorough medical examination. My nervous system, which for more than forty years had received no rest but had been during all that time taxed to its full capacity, and even beyond it, although I did to lar system went with it, to such an extent that I became nearly helpless. I was tortured with pain both night and day so intense and severe that I am at a loss for

these facts to you, as the justification for my absence from my post of duty. I feel as though this explanation is due to you in order that you may know that I am not shirking my duty, or absent from it without good cause. Dr. Garnett assures me that he will certainly restore my health, though I will have to remain here until about the 1st of April; but when I go back I trust I may make p for lost time by strict attention to the interests of the puntry and my immediate constituents in particular. Trusting that God in Ilis mercy may blessyou and your with good health, I remain truly yours, F. B. Srinot.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The attempt to enforce evening dress at the Berlin Opera House has been given up as a failure. Emile Zola is writing a "roman chaste," his first of that style. The title will be "Le Reve." The world moves. The Sultan has commanded that the ladies of the harem shall benceforth appear decol

Prophecy says that yellow will be the most fashionable color next spring.

It is reported that Maurel, the French baritone, will come to this country this year at a salary not much less than "\$250,000."

Rider Haggard is said to be at work at last on the promised sequel to "She."

A daughter of Constable has just presented to the British Museum a series of forty sketches, chiefly in color

A bill bas been introduced in Parliament to abolish the custom of resigning when a member accepts office.

Mr. Gladstone has discarded the shabby out victoria
which he used to drive, and now drives a spanking turn-

In a contest recently carried on between the Marquis of Hartington and the Bank of Monto Carlo, the bank wen by a large majority. A copy of the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland" was recently sold for \$25.

Chloride of nijrogen is said to be an explosive vastly more terrible than dynamits or melinite, and Dr. Got-terman of Güttingen says that he has got it into a conrollable shape. The Germans recently attempted a "minor mobiliza tion" experiment near Metz. The railroad station master received at 1 o'clock an order to prepare coffee for 2,6% men at 4, and a dinner for the same number at 6:30. At

10 clock 2,800 men came in, had their codes, and took the train for another station, and at 6,30 the next 2,800 promptly appeared, dined, and went to the next station, where they had codes, and both particareturand to their quarters the next morning. The attempt was highly Dr. Hansen of Bergen is preparing for a snowshoe trip across the centre of Greenland from east to west Mr. William Terriss, Henry Irving's former assistant,

is about to appear as Othello. His daughter made her debut on Feb. 14 at the Adelphi. Patt's new tenor for her projected tour is M. Guille. He has just been condemned to pay 15,000 france for breaking a fermer contract in order to accompany Patti.

The last private residence in the city of London, 21

Austin Friara has been pulled down, to be replaced by other buildings.

\$2,500,000 will be put up on the British torf this com ing season in stakes alone.

An eminent firm of soap makers offered to supply the British census gratis if they should be allowed to print their advertisements on the back. Not accented.

The Archbishop of Gran, the Hungarian primate, has an income of \$400,000 a year.

The revenues of the Church of England have declined enermously. The living of Rochdale, that used to be worth \$50,000 or \$60,000 is new worth only \$20,000. Five playwrights and fourteen novelists are at work or the remantic story of Mr. Sethell and his African bride Teepoo, whom the English courts have just decided never to have been married. was sold two weeks ago for \$82 a dozen. 1634 port was sold two weeks ago for \$83 a doz Perrier & Jonet champagne of 1874 for \$55 a dozen.

The New York Times and the Plane. From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A few days ago we mentioned the circumstance that the real object of the New York Times in as sailing Gov. Hill for purchasing a plane was to advertise the make of the instrument. Now the fines, through its Albany correspondence, calls attention to the fact that it was from Mr. Steinway, just appointed member of the Democratic National Committee for New York, that the Governor bought the grand. The Piece is, upon occasion, a droll paper.

A NEW TURN TO RAILROAD LEGISLATION

Labor Organizations Becoming Alarmed the Increasing State Interference-Warn ings Sent to Fresh Iswan Lawmakers

the Increasing State Interference—Warnings Sent to Fresh Iswan Lawmakers.

From the Tribuns.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 20.—The attitude of Iowa toward the railroads, as reflected through the Legislature now in session here, and the unusually aggressive course of the Exceutive, is causing much concern throughout the entire State. Many business interests as well as struggling communities are not a little alarmed at the situation, and there is a strong reactionary belief that the movement against the railroads has been permitted to go too far. Primarily this is traceable to certain politicians who looked about them for an issue, alive or dead, and fustened upon the familiar one of railway monopoly. Passeuger fares were already limited by statute to three cents per mile in lows. It was at once proposed to reduce the fars to two cents per mile. A two-cent fare bill was demanded in convention platforms pending the last election. At the same time it was promised that the Railroad Commissioners should be elected by the people and clothed, not with judicial, but with absolute arbitrary powers.

At the opening of the session a convention of anti-railroad men was held in this city at which several drafts of hills were presented. The convention hurriedly considered the measure before them and recommended that which appeared to be the most radical and which received the favor of the Governor.

At this point business interests became excited and labor organizations began to apprehend a reduction of wages. Remonstrances boured in, and legislators grew bewildered. Some of the more aggressive paused. The arguments of railway men were seriously studied, and the resolutions passed by commercial bodies, and the petitions of railway employees, coming in from all parts of the State, were not ignored.

Another new phase of the situation has presented itself. Railroad companies in the past law enter the politics of the situation has presented to them an opportunity of which they might avail themselves. At any rate, this apprehension for

KNOCKED OUT BY DR. M'GLYNN.

A Burly Stx-foot Bully Sent Sprawling an Elevated Station Platform.

From the Savannah News. NEW YORK, Feb. 18 .- There was a crowd of

New York, Feb. 18.—There was a crowd of noisy, pushing boys, men, women, and girls on the platform of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad station one night this week. It was a lew minutes after 6 o'clock. The big shops had turned out their white slaves. There was a scramble for an incoming train. Men slaved and pushed, boys yelled and jostled, and girls were pinioned in the crowd. It was an ordinary night scene. As usual, the strongest pushed the weakest aside. In the crowd was a stoutbuilt man with a clean-shaven face.

"Bon't push, 'shouted the guard.

"Easy, friends," said the clean-shaven man:
"I beg of you be easy."

By this time the train had stopped. The gates flew open and a narrow passage was cleared for those on the train to leave it. Before the last person, a young and pale-faced woman with a year-old child in her thin arms, had stepped off, a rush was made by those on the platform for the car.

"Take your time there!" yelled the guard, and he slung his burly body against the throng to prevent them squeezing the woman's child. But no attention was paid to his words. On came the rushing, roaring army of men, boys, women, and girls, and down weat mother and child in the crush like soldiers before Napoleon's Old Guard. There was a momentary panic. A stifled "Oh, save my baby! My God, don't kill me!" from the failen woman and then the clean-shaven man swinging his big arms over his head, yelled. "Stand back all of you!" in a tone of command and pushed his way through the crowd. He reached the woman just as a strapping big lit-natured brute of a workingman tried to step over the prostrate form into the car.

"Back, sir," yelled the clean-shaven man.

just as a strapping big lil-instured brute of a workingman tried to step over the prostrate form into the car.

"Back, sir," yelled the clean-shaven man.
"Go to—" returned the burly brute.
Then a big flat shot out in the air. It was aimed by the man with the clean-shaven face, it ianded squarely on the brute's jaw with a whack that made the platform tremble. Another and another whack followed it, and six feet of so-called manhood lay sprawling on the platform. There was plenty of room then. The crowd had fallen back. The clean-shaven man stooped down and tenderly picked up the trembling child. The guard helped the mother to rise, and slowly and with the utmost caution a passageway was opened for the party. The his man picked himself up, vowing vengeance in expletives that would have made a pirate binsh with envy.

"Who hit me?" he shricked. "I can kill the man, an '11' do it, too," and he pranced up and down like a wild horse.

"I did," said the clean-shaven man as he returned after leaving the mother and child in a place of safety," and it's the best job I've done in many a day."

The big brute cowered before the speaker, who stepped inside the car and miled out an evening newspaper, and the train rattled on.

who stepped inside the car and pulled out an evening newspaper, and the train rattled on. His name? Oh. yea. It was the Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, who was deposed from St. Stephen's Church for expressing Henry George's land theory, and as soon as the passengers any his face by the hight of the car lamps they gave him a tremendous cheer. The burly brute got out at the next station.

Fearfully and Wonderfully Made.

Prom the Chicago Pribuse.

One of the stories which has been current in social circles at Washington lately is in regard to the remarkable make-up of a well-known young society woman. The mould in which she had been cast by an unkind fate was unsatisfactory alike to herself and parents, who finally concluded to try the effects of foreign travel for her. After a long absence abroad the family returned and to the astonishment of all who had previously known her, the daughter was completely metamorphosed. From a tall, angular girl, she had become not only well rounded, but buxom, with a noticeable broadening of the shoulders. After a while it leaked out that while in Paris the girl had been taken to a model maker, who, in consideration of a large sum, agreed to construct a wire figure of the desired proportions, which was ingeniously made to open down the back, and was of such fine, soft material that its presence would fall to be detected save by the keenest scrutiny. This wire cage necessitates, with evening dress, a band of volvet or collar of some description, and as long as worn effectually precludes the idea of decollete gowns on the part of the wearer.

An Elaborate Swindle for a Small Amount.

From the Springfield Republican. Westfield's colored colony was consider Westfield's colored colony was considerably stirred up on Saturday over a to-be funeral which did not come off. On Thursday a telegram was received from New York that a well-known young colored woman from Westfield ad died, and a few hours after a dapper city man of color, claiming to be an undertaker, put in an appearance, and said the body was in his care, and he would forward it for burial unon payment of between \$10 and \$20. The money was raised by contribution and paid over, and Saturday afternoon the young woman's friends gathered for the funeral. But the expected corpse did not arrive, and suspicion is now agitating the colony that the telegram was a ruse to enable the pretended undertaker to fleece them.

P. D. Armour's Balance Sheet, From the Chicago Herald.

From the chicago Heraid.

Phil Armour surveys his varied affairs by the aid of an account book, six feet wide when closed. Opened, it stretenes from one end of his little private office to the other. It is a novelty in the line of stationery. Mr. Armour deem tearry it around with him, nor does he even have it on his dosk. But when he comes to look at a summary of all his different interests, he can at a glance on a single page of this very broad book see the balances taken from a score of different ledgers. The book was devised by the skilled accountant who afew years ago had charge of the Armour office. Its purpose is to save the millionaire the labor of going from one ledger is another to find out how he stands at his banks, at his packing houses, in his speculations, and his investments.

A Sensible Old Mun

"I have long loved your daughter, sir," h "You would what make her your wife !" demanded the eld man, who has knots on his head. "I would fain make her my wife, air."
"Weil, I would fain say thee nay," with bitter sarcasr

Newport, dear: I've never been there. Husband (dublously)—I'm afraid the hotels there ar very expensive.

Wife-We needn't go to a hetel John: we could rent a contage. I see by the papers that even some of the weattlesst and most fastlemable pappe in New York armot above compying a cottage for the scanot.

A Cottage No Disgrace.

Wife-I wish we could spend next summer at

Nothing Remarkable. Kentucky School Teacher (to infant class)— Tea dear children, the camel can go seven days with-cut water. Class (in cherus)—is that all! Tra.

Chinese Ten is Being Supplanted by Ten from Japan, India, and Ceylon-Beteriora-tion of the Former the Cause.

tion of the Former the Cause.

From the London Dully News.

A special committee of experts of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has reported, on the invitation of the Chinese Government, on the decline in the exports of Chins tea. Estimated by about 24.000.000 pounds, while that of Init in and Ceylon teas increased by about 24.000.000 pounds, while that of Init in and Ceylon teas increased by nearly 35.000.000, and the past year is expected to show a still more striking disparity. The report recommends the despatch of intelligent and prostless Chinese to India and Ceylon to study the methods of cultivation and preparation there, and the establishment, at Government cost, of one or two factories in tea-producing districts with modern machinery, to teach Chinese how their successful competitors beat them. The present primitive methods of preparation in China wholly fail under the influence of any untoward circumstances.

The points requiring the greatest change are firing and fermentation. The China producer fire the teas more rapidly and negligently than in former years, and, in consequence, in a few months they become vapid and flavorieus, Fermentation also is interrupted, and it is to proper fermentation that Indian teas owe the strong, rich liquor, for which they depend on their reputation. What is wanted in China is a strong tea, full of aroma, and so perfocitly cured that it will retain its qualities for a long time. The system of attempting to make large quantities of tea ready for export under one mark ("chop,") and purporting to be of the same quality, is one of the main causes of deterioration in the leaf.

Japan is stealing away the green tea trade from China, as India and Ceylon are taking that in black tea. Indian and Ceylon teas are beating those from China aimply because they are in every way better—better cultivated, better coinciceted, better cured, better packed, more honestly sold, and cheaper. From the London Daity News.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

There is a nightly pulling match in the Otty Hall Park, with two contestants, a man and a mastiff. The man pulls on a cigar and the mastiff pulls on a chain. A carline spectator accompanies the pair and gambe's and frisks around them. He is a brother of the mastiff that pulls on the chain. The reason that he has his freedom, while his igns fortunate brother is mussled and held in leash, is because of his superior years and discretion. The younger dog is but a pup, and his ex-tremely rollicking disposition leads him to fump up on men, women, and children indiscriminately, almost knocking them down. He is only in fun, but the sport is

man, who accompanies his peus on their airings, says the dogs are imported, and weigh about 130 pounds the dogs are imported, and weigh about 130 pounds each. When asked if they were used on the stags, or had been entered in the late dog show, he became in-dignant, and said he wouldn't have his dogs on a stare or in a show for \$1,000. He keeps them for his own

A gentleman well known to the hat trade boarded a Sixth avenue elevated train the other afternoon and sat down beside a man whose loud snores attracted his abcommon boast it was that he never needed but six hours' sleep at hight, and never by any chance fell asleep in the daytime. Having this fact in mind he waked his friend and began joking bim on having gone to sleep in the daytime, suggesting that he had been out with the

boys the night before.
"No, I wasn't out with the boys," replied the broker, "but I'll tell you how it happened. I heard the train coming and hurriedly asked a newsboy at the foot of the elevated stairs for an Evening Sun. He shoved a paper into my hand and I didn't stop to look at it. Well, his friend looked at the paper and saw that it was a copy of the Levening Post. Then he said:

"Oh, yes, I see, of course, you couldn't help it, naturally."

Men have various reasons for selecting certain quarters of the city as a place of residence. Motives of economy or convenience most community determine the locality to be selected, but an oud story is told of why a n West Forty second street. He is very absent minded and never hears the brakeman call out the different stamade the move mentioned. As the trains draw near Forty-second street, the many lights in Bryant Park are tract his attention and he manages to get off all right. He has lived in that neighborhood now some three months and has not been carried beyond his stopping place yet-since he moved.

"I made the mistake of my life a few weeks ago," plaintively remarked a young man to the writer recently. "I had been very attentive for a long time to a very pretty girl of my acquainmnce, of whom I was very fond, not to mention the fact that her father is more than ordinarily well off in the world's goods. My attertions had always been well reneited, and my prospects of securing her hand looked very bright, although we were not actually engaged. One night after the theatre, we looked in at a restaurant for a little supper before taking the car home. She had lobater farcis, and I, like a fool, ordered hard-shell crabs. Of course you have eaten hard-shell crabs. eaten hard-shell crabs yourself, so you kr a hard bird they are to eat gracefully. Well est to eat those crabs in a becoming manner, but that particular lot sectoed to be alive and very determined that they would not be eaten without a struggle. Final y, after dropping one in my last and another on the floor I gave up the undertaking altogether. I noticed my since then our relations have been m In fact I have just begun to realize that I have lest her

or good, all through my ordering those crabs." "Why don't they save themselves the trouble of advertising for designs, and save the cost of the des the new Episcopal cathedral in this city?" a lady in-quired the day after she returned here from Europe. Why den't they take for their model the grandest cathedral thatever was built in all the world St. Peter's at Rome? Give us, on the banks of the Hudson, a repro-duction of Michael Angele's masterpiece on the Ther? Our millionaires will furnish the money to raise it for the glory of God." The listeners of both sexes were delighted with the thought of the travelled female enthusias, but when it reached the cars of the parson in the corner of the parlor, he threw cold water on it by suggesting that St. Peter's was built for the grand ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and was wholly unfitted for the preaching of sermons or the services of Protestantiam

KUNBEAMS

-An excellent woman in north Walce, not being pleased with having the walls of her town placard-ed over with bills representing one of her own sex in a oudition of extreme undress expressed her disappro batton by tearing the placards down with her parenol. he theatrical agent had her sued for damages, and she aid \$5 into court, and considered that adequate own.

-An English paper declares that "one of the saddest domestic tragedies in modern literature was largely due to no other cause than that Mrs. Carlyle had not learnt to like a oigar." Carlyle was leaving once for Scotland in 1801, and went to his wife for a parting his with a lighted eigar in his mouth. She resented this. Though Cartyle constantly fell out with his wife, he never fell out with his mother, simply because the old lady had been brought up on tebacco, and mother and son always smoked their pipes of peace together in the

-A phenomenon which occurred during an earthquake at Port Sandwich, in Mailicola Island, on the 21st of October last, has greatly alarmed the people. In the middle of the port the wave usual, when suddenly a column of water was projected usual, when suddenly a column of water was projected usual. unward and flames leaped up lighting the sea and insuffer some distance around. It is feared that Port Sandwich may some day meet with the fate which befell Port

Resolution, which is new almost blocked up, owing to the upheaval wrought by an earthquake. -A madman aboard the Italian bark Zeo Rattesta, en voyage from Pensacola to Cardiff, drew a kuife and made a desperate lunge at the Captain, who, in parrying the blow, sustained two painful wounds in the throat. The crew went to the Captain's assistance, but the mad seaman secaped and ran up the rigging, where he remained brandishing his weapen and threatening to kill any one who approached him. All attempts to pacify him preved futile, and the crew hade one of their number to shoet. The body fell into the sea, and was not seen again.

-Thomas Bradwardine, commonly called Doctor Profundus, a learned theologian, was Archbishop of Canterbury for less than two mouths in 1868. It was knewn that the panelling under the great window of Prior Ozenden in St Anselm's Chapel formed part of the tomb of this Archbishop but it was not known whether the remains were beneath the stone slab. All investigation was made recently by the surveyor to the Dean and Chapter, and the skeleton was found, with fragments of cere cloth, the shull being perfect and some of the bones. The tomb had been rifled of any

Framenta such as rings, croster, &c., and was full of fragments of stained gians. -Recently the Czar, bareheaded and attended by a brilliant entite, crossed over the quay from the Winter Palace to the parillen erested over the edge of the New to witness the dipping of the hely cross by the Archbishop into the river through a hele in the ira in celebration of the Feast of the Epiphany. The act of the "Blessing of the Waters" was accompanied by the usual preisured salute from the fortress and from he districtes stationed on the other side of the Nota 3.4 celers of all the troops of St. Petersburg grouped round the pavilion were then sprinkled with the co waters. The Empress, the diplomatic body, and Lord and Lady & Churchill witnessed the scene from the win-dows of the palace.